

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7159.—VOL. XLIII.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th instant, at her residence, Maitland House, Market-square, Newcastle, the wife of David Laidlow, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, 769, George-street, Sydney, the 13th instant, of a son, John.

On Saturday, the 18th instant, at her residence, Clare Vale Cottage, Upper Pitt-street, Mrs. Terence McMahon, of a son.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**STEAM TO THE SOUTHERN PORTS OF NEW ZEALAND.**—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's Steamship, the **LORD WORLEY**, E. WHEELER, commander, will be despatched on the 20th May for Nelson, Wellington, Port Cooper, and Otago.

Passenger and cargo for Tasmania and Auckland, will be taken on from Nelson by the Company's iron-pancered steamer.

SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

**BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINES OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.**—For LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's clipper ship, the **GREAT BRITAIN**, 6000 tons, 500 horses power, JOHN GRAY, commander, the celebrated steamship **GREAT BRITAIN**, the 20th May.

In calling the attention of colonists proceeding to Europe to the opportunity thus afforded them, it may be observed that the rapidity and regularity with which the Great Britain has performed its previous voyage, and the speed with which she has now completed her passage, will be described from time to time in the usual newspaper, on the 20th May.

The **BLACK BALL** is a spacious apartment, fitted up in the most comfortable manner. The sleeping rooms are very large, well lighted, and ventilated, by side ports, and are furnished with beds, bedding, linens, and every requisite. The ladies' cabin fitted with bath-rooms, lounge, tea-stair, &c. She also carries a good milk cow.

The **EAGLE CROWN** CABIN is on deck, very comfortable, and well lighted.

To THIRD-CLASS and STEERAGE passengers proceeding to Europe the advantages offered by the Great Britain are equally available to any ship on the route.

A STEWARDESS is appointed to attend on lady passengers.

STEWARD'S attendance provided for second cabin.

A SURGEON will attend every ship.

A RAILROAD TRAVELLER.—Safety—Accommodation; second cabin, £3; third cabin, £2 and 18s.; steersage, £1.

For further particulars apply to THACKER, DANIELL, CO., 10, O'Connell-street; or to BRIGHT, BROTHERS and CO., Melbourne.

**MARLY BEACH STEAMER DAILY.**—The PRIMROSE, 100 tons, will sail from Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo, Manly 10 and 21st, 10 and 22nd, 11 and 30 and 4-30. Fares, £1. S. H. WILSON, agent.

**PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.**—Those swift packets daily between PARRAMATTA and SYDNEY, as follows:

From Parramatta. From Phoenix Wharf. 8 and 11 a.m. 9 a.m. 11 and 15 and 4 p.m. ON SUNDAYS.

From Parramatta. From Phoenix Wharf. 4 p.m. Cabin, return, 2s. 6d.; steerage, ditto, 1s. 6d.

H. R. N. S. N. CO. SAILING TO THE HUNTER.—H. R. N. S. N. CO. NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

THE WILLIAMS, for CLARENCE TOWN direct, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock.

F. J. COHEN, Manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

**BRISBANE STEAMERS.**—The following arrangements have been made for the despatch of the Brisbane steamers.

LEAVE SYDNEY.

YARRA YARRA, TUESDAY, 21st May, 6 p.m. THE RIVER, SATURDAY, 25th May, 6 p.m.

YARRA YARRA, SATURDAY, 1st June, 6 p.m. LEAVE BRISBANE.

YARRA YARRA, MONDAY, 27th May.

TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, 28th May.

YARRA YARRA, THURSDAY, 6th June.

TELEGRAPH, MONDAY, 10th June.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co., 15th May.

**THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

MELBOURNE and QUEENSLAND.

Holders of return tickets between Melbourne and Sydney proceeding to Queensland by the Company's steamers can have the services of the Company's agents at the Passenger Office, Company's Wharf, Sydney.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney, 16th April.

**AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—BRISBANE. Return Tickets in the selected either way will henceforth be issued available for two months.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sydney, 27th April.

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## CONVOCATION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

(From *the Bell*, March 2.)  
On Tuesday, the 26th ultimo, both Houses of Convocation met at Westminster for the despatch of business. This was the first time for considerably more than a century and a half that Convocation had met for the despatch of actual business, under licence from the Crown, and the proceedings therefore were of more ordinary interest.

The Archbishops presided in the Upper House, which was seated in the Queen's Apartments. There were also present the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, St. David's, Llandaff, Lincoln, Gloucester, and Bristol; St. Asaph, Salisbury, and Norwich.

The Bishop of Oxford, through whom the license was obtained, moved that the 29th canon should be so altered as to admit of parents being spoken to their own children. The canon, as it stands, prohibits parents from exercising that function, and has made it a criminal offence to do so. Moreover, it was contended that the present system weakens the sense of responsibility in parents, and leads to hucksterism for the sake of the supper given to celebrate baptism. The motion was seconded by the Bishop of Lincoln, supported by the Bishops of Llandaff, St. David's, London, Winchester, and Gloucester, and though looked coldly by the Bishop of Salisbury, and the Bishop of Canterbury, it was carried *non-de die*.

The Lower House assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, the Venerable R. Bickersteth, M.A., Archdeacon of Buckingham, acting as Prolocutor. There were also present the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Pellew, Dean of Norwich; the Venables, Archdeacon of Lincoln; the Rev. Mr. Harvey, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; the Rev. Mr. Compton, the Rev. Sir G. Prevost, the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, Archdeacon Sandford (Coventry), Archdeacon Thorp, the Rev. Messrs. Ommanney, Vincent, Jebb, Midmay, Mayhew, and Glynn.

### "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."

On the motion of Dr. Jeff, the standing orders were suspended, in order that the house might proceed to address his Grace the President on this subject.

Dr. Jeff said he proposed an address to the Upper House, praying the official attention of his Grace and their lordships to the volume called "Essays and Reviews." He proceeded: "In addressing myself to this serious task, I feel deep responsibility and an indescribable feeling of pain. As to the responsibility, it is not merely that I feel that a very important subject has devolved upon very inadequate hands, but that I am undertaking that which is no proper act of mine more than others, the bringing forward of a subject which may have constitutional rights to do, but circumstances have placed me in this position, I consider it my duty to proceed. The House having suspended the standing orders, I apprehend I am in the position of having their sympathy and approval in bringing forward the motion." The responsibility I allow to me, having determined on this course against the opinions of others around me, opinions fully entitled to great weight, and I hope to have the sympathy and support of all who will support them, all that I can come to only one conclusion—that it is my duty to proceed. The objections that I allude to more particularly are such as these—"You will increase the circulation of the volume and increase the agitation." But I think when we reflect that the volume has already reached the sixth heavy edition, and that it has canvassed in all parts of English society, and that it has reflected on the most respectable among them, it is evident that the sleep that the last of the Church of England, the number of comments that have been written upon it, and the notoriety the volume has already attained, I cannot but think that, as far as my motion is concerned, it will not increase the circulation of the book. It should say there are some remarkable things which strike me regarding the book, and the first is that the enemy by which it was undertaken is directed naturally against the Church of Christ, and more particularly those Socinians and the Atheists—have already employed this volume in a most serious way, in detail, in order to propound their own opinions. I have it on authority in Leeds that the Atheists have from time to time printed the volume or parts of it, in order to give it greater currency. The reprinting extracts from the volume, and are about to print them among those who entertain the miserable opinions of Atheism. I am far from attributing to me any notion of Aticism, I think there are very strong opinions, which every man must regret in it, but without saying that they intended it as the result, it strikes me as an important feature, that the author of the book, and the name of the author, which bore his name was preaches as a sermon from the pulpit of St. Mary's, Oxford. He very much disliked the views expressed in that essay, but the essay was totally different in his estimation, from other parts which were contained in the volume, and he could not understand why the author should be restrained from declaring publicly his disapprobation of other things in that most unfortunate volume.

The Bishop of St. David's thought that the effect produced by the book, taken as a whole, was far worse than could possibly be produced if the seven portions of which it consisted were seven separate books.

The Bishop of St. David's thought if the writers did not openly declare their opinions, other parts of the book, it was inaccurate upon the whole to state that there were things for which they did not wish to be held responsible, but to say that there were things they disclaimed and condemned; and also that they should give some examples and enter into some details, that it might be known what were the things the disclaimed, and what things in the book were consistent with the rest.

The Bishop of Oxford was sure that everyone must highly honor the profession of the Bishop of London, when he spoke of his personal friendship for those whose words he found himself bound to condemn. He (the Bishop of Oxford) ventured to say that few things could be more disastrous than that it should be supposed that any of the Bishops thought it would be the slightest reason for attacking a volume if the writers, one and all, made most solemn avowal of the truth of the faith, and in his judgment, incompatible with all true belief in the God and Saviour, would the volume become the more dangerous. The right rev. prelate having read several extracts from the book, it was inaccurate upon the whole to state that there were things for which they did not wish to be held responsible, but to say that there were things they disclaimed and condemned; and also that they should give some examples and enter into some details, that it might be known what were the things the disclaimed, and what things in the book were consistent with the rest.

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The Bishop of Oxford presented a petition from the clergy of the deaneries of Kingston and Brock, and of the City of Worcester, stating that these essays appeared to them to be destructive of the formularies of the Church, and belief in the veracity and authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, the doctrines of the creeds, and subversive both of the Christian faith and of the foundations of religious belief. They believed that a great scandal had been caused to the Church, and danger might arise to weaker minds through the views of such a character as those contained in the volume. They felt it, therefore, to be their bounden duty to renew their emphatic protest against the teaching contained in these essays, and to refer to the judgment of the right reverend bishops and of the Lower House of Convocation the wisdom and expediency of taking immediate steps to restrain the same.

The Bishop of Oxford, and the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses of Convocation for the purpose of drawing up an address to his Grace, the President, praying him to put himself in communication with the various metropolitan bishops in the colonies as to the regulations which should govern the conduct of missionary bishops to the home and colonial churches.

The Bishop of Norwich moved an amendment, expressing an earnest desire that no action might be taken until further communication had been had with the bishops abroad.

The amendment was negatived, and the resolution affirmed. Adjourned.

In the Lower House Archdeacon Bickersteth presided, and the Deans of Wells and Bristol.

Sir Henry Thompson suggested that a committee ought to be appointed to examine the "Essays and Reviews," and to point out the objectionable passages, comparing them with the Scriptures, before they proposed to censure the volume as being contrary to Scripture.

The Rev. M. W. Mayou, incumbent of St. Mary's, Westgate, voted to order. The standing orders had been suspended, and they could not re-open the question.

The subject then dropped.

The Prolocutor communicated a message from the bishops, inviting the concurrence of the Lower House with their lordships in the alterations they had agreed to in the "Essays and Reviews."

The further consideration of the question having been adjourned, the sitting was suspended.

On Thursday both houses re-assembled. In the Upper House the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and invited the Bishops of London, St. Asaph, Llandaff, Gloucester, and Bristol, Salisbury, Norwich, Lincoln, Oxford, and St. David's.

"THE ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."

The Bishop of Oxford, rose to present a petition in reference to a work entitled "Essays and Reviews," written by certain clergymen, all of them being members of the Church of England. The petition

said his grace, and their lordships not to terminate their sittings without taking some legal and judicial notice of the publication of that book. He desired to draw attention to this matter because he was most anxious that it should be distinctly understood by the church at large that, if no action was taken at present by Convocation, it was not because of the gravity of their lordships' gravest considerations.

The Bishop of Salisbury said there appeared to be three courses which they might pursue in reference to these "Essays and Reviews." His grace had received from the diocese of Salisbury a petition signed all but unanimously by the whole of the rural deans. It seemed, therefore, necessary that his grace should make inquiry into the correctness of the Bishop's opinion, and give some answer thereto. The Bishop, he thought, were bound to meet the anxious desire of the clergy to know what the chief pastors of the church thought in reference to this matter. There was another course open to adopt, and that was the condemnation of the book by Convocation. That was a course which their lordships had only recently adopted, notwithstanding the declaration which the Archbishop drew up in case which might probably arise. Another course was to carry the matter into a court of law. He could not at present report what course he should feel bound to take with regard to one of the writers of the essay, Dr. H. Williamson, a clergyman of his diocese. He should prefer waiting to see what Convocation was likely to do.

The Bishop of St. Asaph said that no declaration of truth could be made a declaration of error.

"Essays and Reviews" indicated throughout the writers as being the "chivalrous traditions of her history" with the eagerness displayed by the first Napoleon to obtain possession of Syria, as well as stepping-stones to the dominion of India. The proposal to have an independent state of the Greeks in the Ionian islands, he said, was a most prudent and judicious measure.

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The Bishop of Lincoln considered that a declaration, without renouncing the doctrines taught in the book, would not be sufficient to convey to the church the purity of the writers' faith. He considered that some of the essays were not so bad as the others. He had recently attended over to the writer of the Rev. Mr. P. Attwells, Esq., to the management of a school at Oxford. He had no power to refuse, as he was only acting ministerially; but if he had had plenary power he should not have thought it necessary to deny him admission in consequence of the essay he had written.

The Bishops of Llandaff, Gloucester and Bristol, and Norwich also thought that no simple declaration of truth could be made a declaration of error.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the petition which had led to the present discussion stated that the book of "Essays and Reviews" was full of dangerous doctrines.

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## GENERAL MOURNING FOR H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

*(From Saturday's Government Gazette Extraordinary.)*

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 17th May, 1861.

OFFICIAL information having been received of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency the Governor invited the civil officers of the Government and all others her Majesty's subjects in the colony, to put themselves in decent mourning, on Sunday, the 26th instant, as a tribute of respect for the memory of the illustrious deceased.

As a further mark of respect his Excellency directs that the Royal Standard at Government House, and the Union Flag at the Fort be hoisted half-mast high, from 8 a.m. on the said day.

By his Excellency's command,

CHARLES COWPER.

## PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE SYDNEY BATTALION N.S.W.R.

This ceremony of presenting regimental and camp colours to the Sydney Battalion of New South Wales Volunteer Rifles took place on Saturday afternoon, in the Outer Domain, in presence of a large body of spectators. The weather, unfortunately, was not so propitious as could have been wished, but despite a drizzling rain, the silvered cold steel and the interesting ceremonial—passed off in a very satisfactory manner. There were about eight hundred of the infantry upon the ground (including detachments from the various suburban corps), and, supported by a division of cavalry and the artillery, the display was highly creditable, and spoke well for the present and willing citizen-soldier who have attained since the last war the rank of captain. The presentation of marking off the space required for evolution with a few small flags, and some arrangement for the accommodation of those ladies and gentlemen who had to participate in the ceremony was made, but the crowd "rushed" the place, and ladies and gentlemen were compelled to stand about in a rather offensive manner, some of the constables being called in to restrain the people.

The judges having received their commissions, proceeded to inspect the portions of the show assigned to them. When the judges were ready with their reports the gates were opened, and immediately the various avenues were filled with delighted lookers-on. The decisions of the judges appeared to give general satisfaction.

From the opening scrutiny through the show, we observed that what might, perhaps, be considered in one sense the gem of the exhibition, viz., an octagon case filled with various specimens of cotton in its different stages, together with samples of gold and coal. Some very good colonial tobacco next demanded our attention, and beyond that some choicest cordials, exhibited by Messrs. Tinson and Son, which were much praised and highly recommended.

For the best sample of sarsaparilla, best sample of red silk, blazoned with a bugle and the inscription initials of the corps, the saluting flag having a white cross. The whole are handsomely mounted on light wood staves, with metal spear heads, of appropriate devices.

A little after three o'clock, the volunteers, numbering in all about eight hundred, marched upon the parade, and took up ground in columns on the rise of the hill on the western side of the Outer Domain. Colonel Kemp, inspecting field officer, having taken charge of the parade, the columns were wheeled into line, the Mounted Rifles occupying the right of the line, next to them the two Artillery companies, and then the four regiments of the regimental flag, in full uniform. After these came the central companies, and then the various suburban companies; the Waterloo company forming the extreme left of the line. Here they waited for a considerable time the arrival of Lady Young, expected to several sharp, but luckily only transient showers. Shortly after one o'clock, his Excellency, Lady Young, and suite drove on to the ground, and were saluted by the parade line facing northward.

Having descended from her carriage, Lady Young, accompanied by the lady of Colonel Kemp and the other fair denizens of the flags, proceeded to the spot indicated for the ceremony of presentation, marked out by a regimental drum, on the head of which the corps were reposing. As soon as her ladyship was thus prepared, the guard of honour appointed to receive the flags was marched up the spot line facing northward.

Captain Still having marched to the front, Lady Young, in a firm clear voice, read the following address:

To the Sydney Battalion New South Wales Volunteer Rifles.

The Knights of Lorraine displayed their consecrated banners from the bands of ladies, and from their day to day, every flag which has waved over England's heroes in a thousand glorious battle fields has been worked and presented to their gallant champions by English daughters.

The ladies of Sydney will perceive a happy symbol.

They have viewed with affection and sympathising the enthusiasm which has enrolled the volunteers in the New South Wales in such a band which has gathered round the throne of our beloved Queen, and which stands at every point of her banner bidding calm and resolute defiance to the rash hands which would pluck one jewel glittering in Victoria's diadem.

They know that your devotion is neither faint nor transient, nor unfeeling; it will gather strength from strength, and increase in power. To all in need, but obscure, tedious, and uninteresting services, which must fit you for high enterprise, it will support you with the perseverance of England's greatest hero, whose covetous eye less the applause of nations than the witness of his own conscience, whose watchword was not glory but duty.

We entreat you to these banners, in the full confidence that the day of trial will prove the met of New South Wales not degenerate from the heroic hearted race of which they are the pride. Take up arms, with the bold and fearless spirit of your countrymen, and let us pray for your success, and reflect the highest credit not only upon the breeders of the animals, but also upon the capabilities of the district. There were some very fine sheep exhibited, although not in any great quantity; but there were a great number of pigs, many of which were a little after three o'clock, the volunteers, numbering in all about eight hundred, marched upon the parade, and took up ground in columns on the rise of the hill on the western side of the Outer Domain. Colonel Kemp, inspecting field officer, having taken charge of the parade, the columns were wheeled into line, the Mounted Rifles occupying the right of the line, next to them the two Artillery companies, and then the four regiments of the regimental flag, in full uniform. After these came the central companies, and then the various suburban companies; the Waterloo company forming the extreme left of the line. Here they waited for a considerable time the arrival of Lady Young, expected to several sharp, but luckily only transient showers. Shortly after one o'clock, his Excellency, Lady Young, and suite drove on to the ground, and were saluted by the parade line facing northward.

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## THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1861.

THE SYDNEY GYMNASIUM.  
Brown exercise rejoiced to hear.

—COLLINS.

THE singularly capricious weather which has vexed the colony for some time past, is not limited in its effects to flooding valleys, puzzling agriculturists, and bestowing influenza on young ladies too tenacious of summer costume. It seriously interferes with the ordinary working machinery of many public undertakings. We are, to our cost, a speech-loving colony; a grand palaver, with a series of resolutions proposed in "lengthy" orations, must "inaugurate everything." In England, useful and charitable institutions are promoted by a dinner; men eat and drink philanthropically, and if they must spout, the "neat and appropriate address" is seldom long, and its dryness is relieved by stiff port or lighter potations of claret *ad libitum*. Here, the moving impulse is sought in most cases from the platform alone. It is *sors et prætors nisi*. Criticism is not greatly cultivated, so the induction of very ordinary specifying is in ordinary cases sufficient to gather a respectable audience. They come to hear—not great matters. But a dark stormy night, with frequent bursts of soaking rain, acts a damper to their longings after rhetoric. Not feeling that "craving void" which urges the dianerous to desperate efforts, they care not to defy Jupiter Pluvius, and "let well alone" by their own firesides. And thus it comes to pass, that what might have been a "brilliant and successful demonstration" presents only a beggarly account of empty benches.

The meeting of last Wednesday evening at the School of Arts affords an unlucky case in point. A goodly number of persons, patrons or amateurs of gymnastics, had agreed to be present; but

The heavens spate upon them; would not have their contract celebrated.

The expected speakers took Mr. Weller's view of the value of an alibi; all the great guns of the Sydney platform had gone off, leaving the Gymnasium to be defended by what Sydney Smith termed "minor cannons." The two lecturers elect, Messrs. Parkes and Dalley, were especially conspicuous by their absence. The ill-natured whispered that they did not feel perfectly at ease as to their probable reception in their new character. The more charitable averred that they were engrossed by their respective "notes of preparation;" the former getting up his statistics, the latter, perchance, studying a comic melody, "Haste to the digging," or "The jolly free selector," to enliven his prospective appeals to the migratory Briton. But whatever the cause, they were like Tom Brown's two little Indian boys, of whom the nursery rhyme records that "one ran away, and 'ther wouldn't stay."

If speakers were not abundant, of hearers there was a plentiful scarcity. However, Sir John Young took the chair in spite of wind and weather, and set an example (fairly followed by the gentlemen who afterwards addressed the meeting), of speaking briefly and to the purpose. The audience, if not numerous, were attentive and at times enthusiastic, and altogether the proceedings passed off very satisfactorily. Resolutions were carried, setting forth the character and objects of the proposed Gymnasium; recognising the steps thus far taken towards its establishment; pointing out its usefulness, especially in reference to the volunteer movement and to general education, and claiming for it the support of the Government, the Legislature, and the public at large. Finally, a subscription was opened, on the probable amount of which it would at present be premature to speculate.

Without professing any special zeal for what is technically termed "gymnastic training as contrasted with other modes of manly and athletic exercise, we beg to express our earnest hope that the Sydney Gymnasium, while yet in its infancy, may be supported by liberal donations from private sources, and, if necessary, by a moderate grant of public money. Once fairly launched, it may, like similar institutions in the mother-country, become self-supporting; at all events, it will only need some slight aid in the form of yearly subscriptions.

That such an institution is calculated to do much good to great numbers of our population, we have no manner of doubt. There was some foundation for the remark of one of the speakers at the School of Arts, that our colonial habits show a tinge of indolence. This is especially true of the metropolitan district. The climate of Sydney, though at present too often reminding us of beauty in tears, is on the whole a delicious one. The clear atmosphere—the soft freshness of the sea breeze—make the mere act of existence enjoyable, and encourage a dreamy languor which it is not easy to shake off without some immediate stimulus. We scarcely wonder, however we may regret, that so many of our young and middle-aged men, who have not yet earned their repose, now traipse the arcadia of romance, and recline, Titian-like, in the shade, soothing themselves with a pipe, not of reed, but of bird's-eye or latokia. Nay, if life were what too many assume it to be—a mere journey we know not whether, to be travelled as pleasantly as possible, without doing any needless mischief by the way—who could blame our lotus-eaters? But life is a campaign, and we must accustom ourselves to move in heavy marching order; it is a battle, and our sinews must be well strung to wield our weapons. We must struggle against physical languor, if we would escape moral enervation. Now, in Sydney, the relaxing influences of climate are not sufficiently counteracted by inducements to physical exertion. Cricket is our most athletic taste, and we rejoice to see it spreading. The game is a truly manly one, promoting hardihood, activity, and (as was well remarked by Sir John Young) the habitual love of fair play. Cricket, however, demands for its thorough enjoyment much previous preparation, and more time than can often be spared from labour, from business, or from professional occupations. Rowing, also, has, and deserves to have, its votaries—would they were more numerous! But rowing, again, cannot generally be enjoyed at a few minutes' warning, and is, moreover, attended with more expense than suits the pockets of the many. Field sports are, in Mrs. Falcon's phrase, "down almost at Nore!" Pedestrianism is discouraged by gritty dust, merciless roads, and "scrub" yet more unmerciful. Under all these circumstances, a well-ordered Gymnasium appears especially desirable. It will enable men of various ranks and ages to obtain at a very trifling expense, and at the shortest notice, opportunity and means for healthy physical training, and that, too, of the condensed character which will prevent it from consuming too much of their time. It will invite them to exercise in the shade during excessive heat, under shelter during those drenching downpours which (apart from considerations of wardrobe), few are resolute enough to face. Frequent under proper medical direction, it

will guard young and healthy subjects from physical injury, such as too often arises from over-exertion in a rowing match or foot-race, to competitors imperfectly trained. On the other hand, in cases of a feeble or defective organization, there will be competent advice to regulate and apply the training so as best to supplement what is defective and develop what is feeble. All this it will do on a system tested and approved by experience, and with the various aids and appliances which practical observation has suggested. More important, perhaps, than all, it will increase the good effects always attendant on well-regulated bodily exercise by that healthy stimulus to the spirits which emulation can best supply. This was the great excellence of the ancient gymnasium, connected as they were with the great athletic contests of the national games. A generous rivalry sprang up between the sharers in the same exercises, which often showed itself in glorious deeds when they fought side by side in the same memorable fields. In other and higher respects than the mere development of bodily strength and agility, the Sydney Gymnasium may prove a useful school to the Sydney Volunteers.

CRITIC.



Department of Public Works.

Sydney, 17th May, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every post office in the colony.

Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.

Nature of Works and Supplies.

Construction of a Pump for the Macquarie River, at Paddington.

GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD, 2nd District.

Morris's Flat.

Cross Roads Extension Midway Rivulet.

Erection of Additions to Lock-up Singleton.

Repair to Dam at Parramatta.

Erected of Mount Patrys Barracks.

Gooldurn.

Erection of Watchhouse, Nimbinity.

Groocoo Goomoo to Mooball Village.

Goondiwindi to Coombey.

Kentucky to Armidale.

GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD.

Extension near Bush Nut, between Cairn's Hill and Blide's Hill.

Oxley's Lane to Coompaure Bridge.

MUDGEE ROAD.

Cherry Tree Hill.

GREAT WESTERN ROAD.

West of Mill's Inn.

Near Fullerton's house.

Lawnes Hill, towards Penrith.

Extension of Contract 4, towards Penrith.

N.B.—No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales.

15th May, 1861.

TRANSFERABLE AND REMITTABLE GOVERNMENT DEBTURRIES.—In conformity with the provisions of the Acts of the Legislature of New South Wales, Nos. 36 and 40 of 1822, No. 22, and 22 Vic., &c., the Secretary to the Treasury, and the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council, direct it to be notified that sealed TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of THURSDAY, the 20th instant, from persons desirous of advancing the whole or any portion of twenty-five thousand pounds on the following security, and subject to the understandings and conditions, viz.—

1. Each tender must be for the amount of one or more debentures, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

2. If the tender be accepted, debentures for such amounts as may be demanded by the contractor, in sums of £100, £500 or £1,000 each, secured on the Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales, will be issued for the sum advanced, and will bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum payable half-yearly, on the 1st of July, and 1st January in each year.

3. The principal sum will be payable on 1st January, 1891, either in Sydney or London, at the option of the holder, and the interest will be paid on the 1st July, 1890, of the place at which it is intended to present the debenture for the payment of such principal.

4. The interest will be payable either in Sydney or London, and the place at which the first payment is to be made will be left to the discretion of the debenture-holders, according to the convenience of the parties.

5. The principal sum will be paid on 1st January, 1891, either in Sydney or London, at the option of the holder, and the interest will be paid on the 1st July, 1890, of the place at which it is intended to present the debenture for the payment of such principal.

6. The amount of tender, if accepted, must be paid in cash.

7. The Government will not consider itself bound to accept any tender which may not be deemed eligible or advantageous for the public service.

E. C. WEEKES.

Department of Public Works.

Railway Branch, Sydney, 14th May, 1861.

I. RAILWAY BILL WOOD.—1000 tons at Broken Bay Railway Station. TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, from persons willing to purchase Ira Bill Wood, in logs from 4 ft. up to 10 ft. long, by measurement, at the rate of fifty shillings per ton, and 10/- per cubic yard.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Bill Wood."

Conditions and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Office of the Commissioner for Railways, on application to the chief clerk.

Tenders for the largest quantity proposed to be purchased, and at the date of tender, there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, agreeing to pay on demand the amount tendered by him in the event of the tender being accepted.

JOHN RAE.

The Treasury, New South Wales.

15th May, 1861.

THE GENTLEMAN'S DIARY.—In consequence of the arrival of the new number from the departmental office, the following additional news items are inserted:

1. It is requested that any householder whose dwelling may have been accidentally overlooked by any Census Collector (whether in town or country), will be enough to communicate the fact, either to the Registrar of the district or to this office direct, or to the event of the census not having been called for, to forward it, properly filled up.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON, Registrar-General.

General Register's Office, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

May 16th.

IMMIGRANTS PER NILE.—With reference to the list of immigrants by the above vessel, published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 16th instant, Departmental Returns, Remained, will be sent to the Collector of Customs, to join them: the Families and Single Men from board the ship, and the single Females from the Depot, Hyde Park Barracks, during the usual office hours.

WILLIAM R. LOGAN.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 16th May, 1861.

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, &c.

The undersigned beg to remunerate producers and others that continue to make advances on wool, hides, tallow, &c., sheepskins, &c., for them to sell, and that no commission will be charged on the same, unless sold, if afterwards consigned to their friends Messrs. Dalrymple and Co., London.

BURHAM, IRWIN, auctioneers and produce brokers.

Circular Quay, November 2nd.

WALTER BRADLEY, General Auctioneer, Valuer, and Commission Agent, 239, George-street (formerly the Bank of Australia), will make such advances (without any extra charge) on furniture, plate, jewellery, pianofortes, general merchandise, &c., intended for sale by auction.

Gentlemen leaving the colony, and others, are respectively informed that he will hold a sale of the same on the 1st instant, at 10 a.m., at his office, 239, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MESSRS. FARMER and PAINTER invite inspection of a large lot of superior all-wool tweeds for gentlemen's wear, which they are now offering at £6. per yard. Victoria House, 269 and 271, Pitt-street.

C O L O N I A L T W E E D .

Ditto cheviots and flax plaid.

Ditto hatter mixture, dove and tweed.

Ditto Bedford cord, &c.

WINTER WINDS and RAIN effectively excluded from windows, doors, &c. LIAA and SON, 76, Pitt-street.

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WINTER WINDS and RAIN effectively excluded from windows,

**SALE BY AUCTION.**  
SHAKEN.  
HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM STOCK.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th May, at 11 o'clock, prompt:—

SHARES.

FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, CITY, SUBURBAN and COUNTRY.

**SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.**, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock, prompt:—

SHARES in the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company.

Terms, cash.

KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.

NEAT BRICK- BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE, on the main road, Australia-street, immediately opposite Mr. CONLEY'S KINGSTON LODGE HOTEL, close to the RAILWAY STATION and the OMNI- BUS STAND.

By order of the Mortgagor.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th May, at 11 o'clock.

All lot allotment of land, having 33 feet frontage to Australia-street, KINGSTON, NEWTOWN, being lot No. 29 of section 4 of that estate, on which there is erected a neat Cottage, built of brick on stone foundation, and slate roof, containing veranda, dining room, etc., with detached kitchen (of wood), &c., &c.

THIS snug property is on the main road through the estate, opposite Mr. Conley's Hotel, and will be found an excellent place to be a remarkably neat cottage residence, and a most desirable small investment in a most favourable position.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

BURWOOD.

SIX ALLOTMENTS of Land, containing about one quarter of an acre, each, near the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 20th May, at 11 o'clock.

All three allotments of land, being allotments 2 to 7 of O'Connell's estate, Burwood, having each about 132 feet frontage to Cinder-street, with a depth of 132 feet.

These allotments of land are very favourably situated, close to the station, and adjoining the property belonging to J. F. Hilly, Esq. They will be sold in one or more lots, to suit purchasers; and the whole, or any portion, would form a splendid site for a first-class suburban villa.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

To close the Residuary Estate of the late James Wilshire, Esq.

TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.

Two blocks of Land, containing each about half an acre, situate in Phillip-street, at the rear of George-street, and in Ross-street, adjoining Mr. Payton's property.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from A. F. Williams, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 20th May, at 11 o'clock.

The following valuable blocks of land, situate in the TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.

LOT 1.—A small parcel of land, having a frontage of 116 feet to Phillip-street, with a depth of about 191 feet, containing an area of about half an acre.

\* This land is at present occupied by Mr. Bailey as a paddock, and is the one of the best unoccupied sites in the centre of the town.

LOT 2.—All that parcel of land having a frontage of about 145 feet to Ross-street, with a depth of about 141 feet, containing nearly half an acre.

\* A crooked passage through this lot, which is on the north side of Phillip-street, is Mr. Payton's property.

\* These parcels of land will be sold in accordance with the above, to close the residuary estate of the late Mr. James Wilshire.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

TERMS LIBERAL.

QUEENSLAND.

DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT.

That Extensive, First-class, Valuable Pastoral Property known as the DUNDALLAH STATION,

situate on the CONDAINAGE RIVER, embracing six splendid pastoral Country—

BLYTHSLAND,  
PALMY CREEK  
CULGAN  
YERNA  
CONGRANNY OR WOOLANGNAL, and MEAMBER.

Together with the following Stock, viz.—

1417 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS, and 1,400 HEAD OF CATTLE, MORE OR LESS,

Comfortable Homestead, Woolshed, Stockyards, and every other convenience requisite for working a property of this importance and extent.

TERMS LIBERAL, cash, and the residue by approved bills, in each case, for two years, from day of sale, bearing bank interest, and general stock to cash, and secured by mortgage on the stock and stations.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, at 11 o'clock.

The above first-class PASTORAL PROPERTY.

The DUNDALLAH STATION comprises a very extensive tract of richly grassed open country, having a frontage of 22 miles to the Condainge River, and bounded being almost entirely watered by numerous small falling streams.

The station is well stocked, and the residue by approved bills, in each case, for two years, from day of sale, bearing bank interest, and general stock to cash, and secured by mortgage on the stock and stations.

The IMPROVEMENTS are all in capital order, and comprise—

COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE, with veranda back and front, detached kitchen, shop, flour, and meat stores, and a large stable, with a large WOOLSHED, substantial cattle yards for drafting, herding, and milking; securely enclosed paddock of 500 acres, eleven sheep stations, with huts, and two yards at each, besides several shifting stations, &c.

With the above runs will be sold the following sheep,

About 1254 runners, more or less

About 4418 wethers, more or less

150 lambs, more or less

In all 14,107 sheep, more or less, and 1400 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.

\* Stores, drays, teams, horses, implements, &c., to be taken in the usual way.

For which article, as a well-conducted and profitable property, for which the above runs have been long noted in the district, and the top prices, are now offered for the sale of this property, without requiring further comment.

It is considered that the opening out of the best opportunities for securing a first-class Pastoral Property, through working order, which has been offered to those desiring a lease, as the above valuable pastoral property is now brought forward for positive sale, the date mentioned.

COUNTY OF CAMDEN.

The Western DIVISION of the LUDDENHAM ESTATE.

Containing 777 ACRES of RICH LAND,

lying between the NEPEAN and WARRAGAMBA RIVERS, together with

126 ACRES OF LAND,

situate on the MULGRAVE FOREST, scarcely distant three miles from the above part of 777 acres.

The improvements on the Banks of the NEPEAN

comprise those extensive Premises known as the Brewery, and numerous other buildings.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 10th May, at 11 o'clock.

The above extensive and valuable property, full particulars of which will be published in a future advertisement,

and, at the same time, will be shown at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 20th May, at 11 o'clock.

Continuation of Drapery Sale.

Rossiter and Lazarus will sell by auction, THIS DAY, May 20th, and WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, 1861.

200 packages of new and seasonable goods

Particulars in future issue.

THIS DAY, 20th May.

SHAKEN.  
FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, CITY, SUBURBAN and COUNTRY.

**SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.**, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock, prompt:—

SHARES in the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company.

By order of the Mortgagor.

For Positive Sale.

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Plan on view at the Rooms.

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